

70,000 MEN WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY FOR PERIOD OF THE WAR.

Miss Stinson Ends Red Cross Flight Before Cheering Thousands in Capital.

Just as twilight was descending over the city last night, a little speck appeared on the northeast horizon and as it was followed closely by thousands of people, it was seen to be a biplane, guided by Miss Katherine Stinson, the daring little Red Cross aviator, who made a spectacular landing on the polo field at Potomac Park, ending her cross-country flight from Buffalo to Washington with Red Cross funds.

There she is, the cry which went up from thousands of people, who had been watching and waiting at East Potomac Park, and as she circled gracefully over the landing grounds, she was greeted by a shower of hundreds of automobile horns, waving of flags and cheering.

On the last leg of her journey Miss Stinson was delayed by engine trouble at Philadelphia. It made her two hours behind her schedule, and to the anxious thousands who were waiting expectantly, the news that she was passing Baltimore and would soon reach Washington was a relief.

Circles Washington Monument. It was 7:26 p. m. when she appeared on the horizon. She was flying at about 3,500 feet in the air and headed straight for the commanding shaft of the Washington Monument. On the polo field a large white cross had been spiked to guide her. She circled gracefully over the field and then once around the Monument, all the while spreading gracefully towards the ground.

Miss Stinson's landing was made at the west end of the field and was as gentle as the alighting of a monster bird. The big machine ran down the field and she turned it gracefully about at the east end. It was 7:41 p. m. she left Philadelphia at 3:26 p. m.

Before the propeller blades had stopped twirling the machine was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd of thousands. The detail of police was inadequate to hold the demonstrative throng of spectators back.

Flushed with victory, the little aviator—and she is really little, pokier a leather covered helmet and a smiling face from her crouched position in the cockpit.

WOMEN OF GERMAN PARENTAGE BARRED FROM SERVICE WITH RED CROSS UNITS

Thousands of loyal American women will be excluded from Red Cross service, because they are of German parentage.

All directors of Red Cross hospitals through the country have received instructions from Col. J. R. Keane, of the United States military corps, director of general military relief, that women of German parentage will only be allowed to serve in Red Cross units going abroad.

Col. Keane quotes a letter from the State Department, consequent upon a report from Ambassador Page, in London, of an embarrassing situation in regard to the St. Louis Red Cross unit. The unit was prevented from proceeding to France because one of its members was Marie Spleman, of German parentage and the widow of a German subject. The letter continues:

"It is further to be noted that American citizens of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish birth, loyal as they may be to the United States, have from the beginning of the war been regarded with suspicion in the United Kingdom, France and allied countries. Their inclusion in Red Cross units for service in those countries is a cause of anxiety and apprehension to the officials thereof."

"A similar attitude is held toward citizens of the United States who were born in this country but whose fathers were born in Germany or allied countries. The Government understands that the consular officers of France, Great Britain and their allies have been instructed to decline to issue passports held by persons of such parentage. The Government is anxious to see that our Red Cross units are composed of persons of whom the nations to which they are sent will have no objection."

On his part, Col. Keane requests directors to "exercise the greatest care in the enlistment of the male and female personnel of Red Cross units. Base hospitals not to include persons of the nationalities mentioned and that chief nurses take the same precaution with regard to the selection of nurses."

LENS MAY FALL TO CANALIERS

Provincial Troops Forcing Germans to Retreat from French City.

(By International News Service.) London, June 25.—The Canadians are knocking at the gates of Lens again. Since April 14 they have been virtually in the outskirts of the queen city of France's mining district. They have kept their grip on it against all Teuton counter-attacks and in the face of steady shelling. Last night the service troops entered the city. The Germans have been coming not only to stay where they are but to take the city.

In a brilliant nocturnal charge the Dominion troops stormed the city. A German first line trench was held. It was another local but important step toward the investment of Lens.

With this advance of the Canadians was the only major action of the last twenty-four hours on the Anglo-French front. There was a decided advance in the activity along the line, with the British on the left and the French on the right. Fully a score of raids were executed against the Teuton lines at vital strategic points. All were successful, according to the British report. Berlin asserts they were repulsed.

On the Aisne and in the Champagne the guns are still in the foreground of activity. The French beat off a German surprise attack and some raids on small posts. The German war office announced the repulse of a French attack with heavy losses to the assailants.

In addition to making successful trench raids the British renewed their pressure in the Lens sector and also in Belgium during the night.

The war office announced today that ground was gained southwest of Lens, on the Arras front, and northwest on the Warneton in Belgium. At Warneton points strong detachments of British raiders entered German trenches, inflicting loss of life to the garrisons and bombing dugouts.

Raiders were made near Epehy, Boursin, Ronsin, Loc and Epehy. One raiding party, the official statement said, remained in the German trenches for two hours, blowing up defensive works and hurling bombs in crowded dugouts. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

Artillery Duels Continue. Paris, June 25.—Heavy artillery duels and surprise attacks by infantry were the chief features of the fighting during the night on the French front. East of Chevreux the Germans delivered two surprise attacks against the French trenches but were driven back after suffering heavy losses, the war office announced today.

On the Woerthe plain (that district between the Meuse and Moselle rivers) the Germans attacked a small French post, but without success. Another attack was made against a French post in the St. Michael sector, and it, too, failed.

On the Aisne River line, between Boves and Froimont farms, there was intense cannonading on both sides throughout the night.

Fighting in Belgium. Berlin, June 25.—A great artillery duel was in progress in Belgium throughout the night, according to the official report of the German war office today. It reached great intensity between the Lys and Yser rivers.

MAYOR NOW A "HUMORIST"

New York, June 25.—Mayor Mitchell is now a full-fledged humorist. He was today made an honorary member of the American Press-Humorists. After the mayor was elected the humorists placed a horse chestnut tree emblem of the society, in city hall park.

Order Cost Price Distribution.

Petrograd, June 25.—Systematic distribution of cloth, boots, soap and petroleum at cost price was ordered by the provisional government today.

BRANDEIS PRIZE AWARDED.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—The prize of \$100 offered by Louis D. Brandeis for the best essay on a subject of Jewish interest, was awarded today to Moshe Manchin, of the Bronx, New York, announced the Jewish community at the annual convention of the Hadassah, women of Zionists, who opened their convention this morning.

Quarter Million Dollar Fire.

Brunswick, Ga., June 25.—Fire today destroyed a quarter million dollar worth of lumber in the yards of the Savannah River Lumber Company. It is now under control.

London Air Raid Killed 157.

London, June 25.—The German air force's heaviest toll on record. Official casualty figures given out today were: Killed, 157; injured, 64.

BRITISH GENERAL WOUNDED.

London, June 25.—Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Seely, of the British army, formerly British secretary of war, was wounded in France, said a Paris telegram to the Daily Express today.

DARING RED CROSS FLYER TELLS STORY OF LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT TO CAPITAL

By Miss KATHERINE STINSON, Aviator, who arrived here yesterday from Buffalo.

Well, I'm a little bit tired, but I enjoyed the day. Apart from flying to Washington from Buffalo, I feel a pride that I was able to arouse interest in the magnificent work the Red Cross is doing.

So many people ask me how I learned to fly and so many seem to think that because I am young I am an amateur. They would perhaps be surprised to know that I have been flying since I was 15. I am 19 now.

You know I am not the only one in my family that flies. My brother is an expert aviator and since I was a little girl I have been interested in aviation.

I was born in Jackson, Miss., but I learned to fly in Texas. At first it was solely for the fun in the game, but when I realized that it was an occupation that women could fill as well as men, I started right in to learn all that I could about it.

This cross country flight from Buffalo was really most amusing, although I had some disagreeable delays, but they all come in the day's work.

The army officers at Governors Island sent me off to a good start and I had no trouble in reaching Philadelphia. I expected to leave that city earlier than I did, but a little bit of engine trouble delayed me.

I left Philadelphia just before 3:30 p. m. and followed the railroad tracks west down to the capital. I had excellent flying conditions because late in the afternoon is the best time to fly, and it seemed hardly any time until I saw the shaft of the Washington Monument and pointed right at it. I knew my landing place was just beyond it.

As I passed the Monument I saw the crowds waving and heard the automobile horns and in a moment I spotted the white cross on the army field.

This was the first time I had flown in this machine, but it worked perfectly. It is a model of those now being used in France and is the latest Curtiss model.

I think that as the war develops more women will take up aviation. It is a business for young people. They are quicker to learn, cooler in an emergency and less inclined to fear. I never knew fear when I am in the air, nor does any other aviator. There is no room for such things, if one would be a success. I have just as much sense of security as the average woman at the wheel of an automobile.

I took up aviation largely because it is a profitable occupation for women. After the war, when hundreds of thousands of skilled aviators have been developed and when the machines have been perfected more than they are at present, it will not be such a novelty, and I am grateful to Washington people and the Red Cross for their enthusiastic welcome and reception.

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ISN'T THIS PIECE HARD ENOUGH TO SING WITHOUT TRYING TO BREAK IN A HOME TALENT ORCHESTRA?



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President Declares Exports Council Will Not Be Check to Business.

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Every U. S. Soldier Must Wear Uniform

All officers and men in Federal or State military service will be required to wear their uniform at all times hereafter, the order which was sent out from the War Department last night being effective as soon as received.

Here in Washington the order will mainly affect the members of the National Guard, as the members of the regular army have not been sworn into Federal service wear their uniforms only on drill nights. The units which have been sworn into Federal service are on duty under their uniforms at all times. The officers and men on duty in the Army and Navy departments have been wearing their uniforms.

Beginning about Wednesday, every National Guardsman in the District will put on his uniform, whether it is khaki or woolen, and keep it on, figuratively, until well, until the war is over.

AEROPLANE PROGRAM TO BE CO-ORDINATED

The War and Navy departments will jointly draft the administration of a \$600,000,000 bill for a gigantic air fleet for service on the western front. This decision was reached last night following the hearing before the Senate sub-committee on Foreign Relations upon the proposal to establish a separate Department of Aeronautics to execute the government's program.

The administration bill will be ready for submission tomorrow morning. Senator Sheppard, chairman of the sub-committee, announced last night that prompt consideration would be given the measure and every possible effort made to expedite a report to the committee with a view to speedy action by the Senate. The aircraft bill will be drafted by Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, the Signal Corps of the army, and Rear Admiral David Taylor, head of the Bureau of Construction of the navy.

Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels were the principal witnesses before the Sheppard committee yesterday, and both entered a vigorous objection to the proposal. Secretary Daniels particularly was most emphatic in his opinion that the creation of such a department at this time would be a most radical war-time step.

Greatest stress at the present juncture should be laid upon the building of training machines for America's quon of aviators who are to go to France, Secretary Daniels told the committee. Meanwhile, the Secretary said, plans can be pushed ahead for better types of battle planes. Secretary Baker told the committee that the American youth and men have volunteered for the American aircraft service.

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A PROCLAMATION:

I hereby designate the period, July 25 to July 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000.

WOODROW WILSON.

RECRUITS SLOW TO JOIN ARMY

Majority of Prospective Soldiers Prefer Service with Militia Commands.

In the whole United States 95 men volunteered for the regular army Sunday and Monday, the first two days of the recruiting week set by President Wilson for 70,000 men to join the regular army.

Here in Washington, which must furnish sixty men a day—not simply applicants, but accepted men—to fill its quota, there were four applicants yesterday, and one of two of them probably will not be able to pass the examination. These figures have astounded the President and the War Department. It has been learned.

On the other hand, the National Guard is picking up rapidly in practically every section of the country. Ohio, for example, has added 2,732 men to its guard between June 18 and 20. Today guard offers are as high as opportunity of staying with the home town boys, of knowing who his officers will be, and other attractions, and in many localities exceptional recruiting campaigns are under way.

PLAN TO SAVE NATION TWO BILLION DOLLARS

Food Administration Urges Waste Elimination and Judicious Buying.

The food administration expects to add \$2,000,000,000 to the nation's wealth within the next year. These figures were given yesterday afternoon by Dr. R. L. Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University and chief of the United States department for food conservation.

One billion, he expects, will be saved by the elimination of waste, the other billion by judicious and conservative eating. This object, he said, is certain, will be attained by the nationwide educational campaign already begun. This includes the use of the schools, the churches, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and the Chautauqua circuits.

"It is our duty to our allies as well as ourselves to save food," said Dr. Wilbur. "Nothing tends to break down the morale of the fighting man so quickly as to know that those in the rear are wasting the food which is sent to them. It is our duty to begin to realize these things now."

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"There will, of course, be no prohibition of exports. The normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible, and, so far as possible, only its normal course directed. The whole object will be to direct exports in such a way that they are most needed and most immediately needed, and temporarily withhold them, if necessary, where they can best be spared."

Next Care for Allies. "Our primary duty in the matter of foodstuffs and like necessities is to see to it that the peoples associated with us in the war get as generous a proportion as possible of our surplus, but it will also be our wish and purpose to supply the neutral nations whose peoples depend upon us for such supplies as nearly in proportion to their need as the amount to be provided permits."

"There will, thus, be little check put upon the volume of exports and the prices obtained for them will not be affected by this regulation. This policy will be carried out, not

WILSON TELLS EMBARGO AIMS

President Wilson yesterday, by executive order, created a board which will pass upon every ounce of foodstuffs leaving the United States for neutral nations.

It is composed of four men, Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and the "Food Administrator." This latter will be Herbert C. Hoover, but he is not personally named in the President's proclamation as Congress has not yet established the Food Administration Bureau.

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